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ZOOLOGY.

NORTH ATLANTIC DREDGING EXPEDITION.—On page 278 (paragraph next to last) of the July number of the *NATURALIST*, reference is made to deep sea-dredging by Dr. Carpenter and Wyville Thompson, of England, a government steamer having been placed at their disposal for the purpose. Upon the back of a letter recently received from my friend Dr. P. P. Carpenter, of Montreal, he writes that "*Buccinum undatum* was found living at a depth of 1300 fathoms!! by my nephew and J. G. Jeffreys, on H. M. ship Porcupine." The donkey-engine was used to hoist the dredge.

The deep-sea dredging operations of the late Prof. Edward Forbes, of Sars, and MacAndrew, disclosed facts entirely inconsistent with the theory that prevailed previous to their investigations, in reference to the depth below the surface of the sea at which animal life could exist. With the data already in our possession, it is highly probable that farther investigations will show still more surprising results, and that life will be found to exist at depths greatly exceeding that mentioned by Dr. Carpenter. Humboldt, climbing Chimborazo, found flies buzzing around him at a height of over 18000 feet, and scientific research may yet show life from an equal depth below the sea-level.—R. E. C. STEARNS.

PARASITES OF ASCIDIANS.—In the Ascidians of Northern Europe a great number of parasitic Crustacea, mostly small Entomostracas, have been observed. Some of these are of peculiar interest, but in this country very little attention has been devoted to this subject. In dissecting a specimen of the commonest Ascidian (*Ascidia callosa*) of the coast of Maine recently, I found in the interior an interesting amphipod Crustacean, not yet determined specifically. Its length is about a quarter of an inch. Doubtless many other species of Crustaceans might be found by carefully searching this and other common Ascidians. Dr. Stimpson, in his "*Shells of New England*," p. 12, observes that in Europe the species of *Crenella* (*Modiolaria*) have the habit of burrowing in the test of Ascidians, while on this coast the same species do not have this habit. We found, however, at Eastport last season, a specimen of *Ascidia callosa*, with a small specimen of *Modiolaria discors* completely embedded in its test.—A. E. VERRILL.

LABRADOR DUCK.—In the August (1868) *NATURALIST*, A. R. Y. mentions that the Pied or Labrador duck, was shot on Long Island last winter. I would be much obliged to A. R. Y. if he would let me know if the specimens shot were full-plumaged males, and who has them? This is a very interesting bird to the naturalist, from the fact of its being so rare, and I had almost begun to think the bird had left us, as I had not heard of a full-plumaged male being taken for ten years. I have been shown two which were taken for the young, but one was a young albino Scoter, and the other I did not know. Not many years ago it was a common bird all along our coast, from Delaware to Labrador; and in the New York market there would at times be dozens of them; and then for a few years not

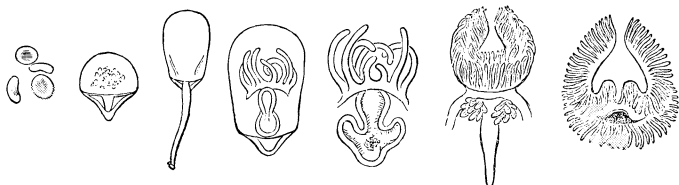
one. It would be very interesting to know where they have gone. Though so much has been learned of the distribution, summer and winter homes of birds within a few years, their breeding habits, line of travel north and south, and from the numerous collectors who have gone to Labrador, the fur countries and across the continent; yet not one word is said about the Labrador duck, a common bird a few years ago. So good a flyer and diver cannot be extinct like the clumsy *Alca impennis* (Great Auk), and any collector who may take a full-plumaged bird, or knows where they have gone, by letting it be known in the NATURALIST, would interest many of its readers.—GEO. A. BOARDMAN, *Milltown, Me.*

WINTER BIRDS OF NEW YORK.—I send you the following list of birds seen in the vicinity of Utica, N. Y., throughout the winter of 1868-'9:—Pine Grosbeak (*Corythus enucleator*), have seen several flocks in the streets of the city. Barred Owl (*Syrnium nebulosum*), very common. Mottled Owl (*Scops asio*), not uncommon. Snow Bunting (*Plectrophanes nivalis*), very common after a snow storm. Lapland Bunting (*Plectrophanes Lapponica*), not common. Snow Bird (*Fringilla Hudsonica*), common, in severe weather becoming half domesticated. Common Crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra*), common, though seldom seen out of the coniferous forests. White-winged Crossbill (*Loxia leucoptera*); this species, though often seen, is much rarer than the former. Cedar Bird (*Bombicilla Carolinensis*), not common. Lesser Redpoll (*Linaria minor*), abundant during autumn and winter. Downy Woodpecker (*Picus pubescens*), very common. Hairy Woodpecker (*Picus villosus*), not very abundant. White-breasted Nuthatch (*Sitta Carolinensis*), very abundant. Black-cap Tit (*Parus atricapillus*), the commonest of our winter birds. American Crow (*Corvus Americanus*), common. Blue Jay (*Corvus cristatus*), not common. Canada Jay (*Corvus Canadensis*), uncommon. Ruffed Grouse (*Tetrao umbellus*), common, but becoming rarer every year. Red-tailed Hawk (*Falco borealis*), common. Golden-eye Duck (*Anas clangula*), rare, I have seen but one individual this winter.—C. E. WILLIAMS, *Utica, N. Y.*

PREPARATION OF BIRDS' EGGS.—Allow me to suggest a method that I now invariably employ. Instead of the two holes to blow the egg by, I make one hole in the centre of the side of the egg, always selecting the side that is the least spotted, or the most, or as any particular fancy suggests. It should be made by an egg-drill, such as is furnished by the Smithsonian Institution, and at natural history stores. It is like a carpenter's countersink, only much finer. After making the hole, if the egg is fresh, draw the contents with a small glass syringe; if nearly hatched, draw such parts through the opening with a fine hook, made of a fine needle set in a handle, and cut as fast as drawn with a thin sharp pair of scissors. With the syringe all liquid may be drawn nicely. I drew last summer thirty crow blackbirds' eggs in as many minutes, and did not hurry either. Is there any objection to my method?—BALDWIN COOLIDGE, *Lawrence, Mass.*

ON THE EARLY STAGES OF BRACHIOPODS.—The writer made a visit to Eastport, Maine, early in the summer, for the purpose of discovering the early stages of a species of Brachiopod (*Terebratulina septentrionalis* Couth.) so abundant in those waters. As little has been known regarding the early stages of this class of animals the facts here presented will be of interest, as settling beyond a doubt their intimate relations with the Polyzoa. As the subject will be fully presented at the meeting of the American Association, only the more important features will be mentioned here. In a few individuals the ovaries were found partially filled with eggs. The eggs (Fig. 65) were kidney shaped, and resembled the statoblasts of *Fredericella*. No intermediate stages were seen between the eggs and the form represented in Fig. 66. This stage recalled in general proportions *Megerlia* or *Argiope* in being transversely oval, in having the hinge-margin wide and straight and in the large foramen.

Fig. 65. Fig. 66. Fig. 67. Fig. 68. Fig. 69. Fig. 70. Fig. 71.



Between this stage and the next the shell elongates until we have a form remarkably like *Lingula* (Fig. 67), having, like *Lingula*, a peduncle longer than the shell, by which it holds fast to the rock. It suggests also in its movements the nervously acting *Pedicellina*.

In this and the several succeeding stages, the mouth points directly backward (forward of authors), or, away from the peduncular end (Fig. 68), and is surrounded by a few ciliated cirri, which forcibly recall certain Polyzoa. The stomach and intestine form a simple chamber, alternating in their contractions and forcing the particles of food from one portion to the other. At this time also the brownish appearance of the walls of the stomach resembles the hepatic folds of the Polyzoa. Fig. 69 shows a more advanced stage, where a fold is seen on each side of the stomach; from this fold the complicated liver of the adult is developed, first, by a few diverticular appendages, as seen in Fig. 70.

When the animal is about one-eighth of an inch in length the lophophore begins to assume the horseshoe shaped form of *Pectinatella* and other high Polyzoa. The mouth at this stage (Fig. 70) begins to turn towards the dorsal valve (ventral of authors), and as the central lobes of the lophophore begin to develop, the lateral arms are deflected as in Fig. 71. In these stages an epistome is very marked, and it was noticed that the end of the intestine was held to the mantle by attachment, as in the adult, reminding one of the *funiculus* in the *Phylactolamata*. No traces of an anus were discovered, though many specimens were carefully exam-

ined under high powers for this purpose, the intestine of the adult being repeatedly ruptured under the compressor without showing any evidence of an anal aperture.—EDWARD S. MORSE.

SARCOPSYLLA (PULEX) PENETRANS.—Having had some personal acquaintance with the doings of this insect, allow me to make a few observations suggested by the account of it in the "Guide to the Study of Insects," p. 390. "The best preventatives (Webster gives *preventives*) against its attacks are cleanliness, and the constant wearing of shoes or slippers when in the house, and of boots when out of doors."

As I was not in the habit of going entirely barefooted, I cannot say whether I would have been more troubled by the *nigua* (Spanish)—or jigger (Florida), or chigoe or chique (French); *bicho* is applied to almost any sort of bug—than with shoes, or with shoes and stockings; and as I never wore boots I am not sure how much protection they would have afforded in either case. I imagined too that I was not unmindful of cleanliness—in general. By this it is not to be understood that I was not at times hardly presentable. I may even confess that I was sometimes dirty—yea, *very* dirty. I went into the woods among the bushes and tall grasses often dripping with water. Sometimes I slid or rolled down the hills, or slipped up in the muddy roads. I had to climb trees,—yes, shin up them, and when wet too,—or miss the flowers in their very tops. I waded in ponds of very dirty water and in creeks clear as crystal, till my feet were soaked, even parboiled; yet the *niguas* *would* bore into them. More than once too they have penetrated my fingers, and I will not suffer the imputation that these were habitually unclean, which would be the inference from the confession that jiggers entered them, if it were a fact that uncleanness is favorable to their entrance. But the truth is that their *entrance* is due to their own instinct alone—their *continuance* there to neglect. It may be that they *take* more to some persons than to others, as vermin generally are said to do; though this, again, is attributed to uncleanness in the parties so affected. At all events it seems certain that some persons are less sensitive to these pests, or that they are less or not at all attacked by them. Some persons *say* that fleas do not get upon them. They may be of the hard-skinned sort.

The male "*nigua*" looks like a small flea, but does not jump, only runs. These may be often seen in places much frequented by swine particularly, and in the mills for hulling coffee, much like old-fashioned cider mills, the area of which is dry and trodden to dust by the oxen which draw the wheel. I have seen them also where a pet deer was accustomed to lie.

The female is rarely seen till felt. It is she alone that penetrates the skin. The male causes no annoyance. After traversing woods frequented by swine I have often had to extract some of the females on the following day, if I discovered their presence, which was not always the case. She enters the skin, vertically, just her own length. The tip

of the abdomen is always visible even with the surface. Thus respiration is carried on, I suppose. The sensation is a dull itching; and if the person is much occupied the entrance is very likely to be effected unperceived; at least, it was often so in my own case. Then a day or two may, perhaps, elapse before any considerable annoyance is felt. This consists of a tenderness about where the insect is, with an itching there or thereabouts. The nigua may be in the great toe, and you will rub or scratch the second or the third; or it may be in the bottom of the toe and the itching be felt at the root of the nail. This is one of the peculiarities of the irritation caused by this almost invisible pest. Another peculiar effect of the puncture, or lodgment, of the nigua is, that, after it is completely extracted the irritation continues the same for a day or two thereafter, especially if the part be scratched or rubbed. If now it be neglected very likely it may not be felt again till after several days, and when it has become nearly or quite gravid, when a slight soreness or a tenderness is sure to be experienced.

It is exceedingly rare that any ill-effect results from the extraction of a single nigua, or of a few, unless the party should be peculiarly predisposed to disease. The reason why the negroes are so much troubled by them is their own neglect, stupidity, laziness, or the toughness of the skin, or all combined. Their feet frequently are in a most disgusting condition, and the extirpation of the animals is not unattended with danger of ulceration, sometimes resulting in lockjaw.—CHARLES WRIGHT.

BIRDS' EGGS.—I will give a few hints taken from Mr. Wheelright and others. The utmost importance is to be placed upon the proper identification of the specimens. To every bird's leg attach a label noting sex (♀ for female, ♂ for male), date of capture and locality. Blow the eggs with a blow-pipe. Make but one hole and that on the side. Above the hole write the initials of the collector, and under it the number. (It is well also to put Baird's Smithsonian number on each). All the eggs in one nest should have the same number.

Suppose I take my first nest, Canada Jay, 15th March, with three eggs, I mark all three eggs, say No. 5, and keep a small note-book ruled thus :

Date.	Name.	No. on Eggs.	Remarks.
March 15.	Canada Jay, 3 eggs.	5	Taken by myself (or as the case may be) out of a small spruce, six feet from the ground. Old bird shot. (Describe the nest, and any and all particulars.)
April 30.	Gos-hawk, 3 eggs.	6	Taken, etc.

A printed label, with the name of the bird, looks very neatly. In the case of small birds always preserve the nests, as they are often more interesting and valuable than the eggs themselves. All the eggs of the same nest, and the nest, being numbered the same, by a reference to the little note-book the identification of any eggs (even if they get mixed) is very easy, and the history of any specimen can be ascertained. If an egg has

been sat on very long this will be found a good process to clean out the embryo: Make a little larger hole than usual in the side, pick out as much of the young bird as you safely can, and then blow water into the egg with a blow-pipe; let it stand for some days in a dark drawer or box; keep repeating this process about every third day, gradually blowing more water into the shell, and picking a little out, till the whole of the embryo has decayed and is removed. This is a safe and sure way for a rare and valuable egg. I often put large eggs where the Cabinet-bug (*Dermestes*) can get into them, and clean out any foreign matter adhering to the shell.—G. A. BOARDMAN.

HABITS OF EARTHWORMS.*—Last spring (and this) I was led to watch the common earthworms in my garden, and on the plot of grass saw their manner of feeding. I was within ten inches of their bodies. I saw one prepare to feed on a young clover leaf from a clover stock; he kept his tail secured to the hole (as a base line) in the ground, by which he retreated quicker than the eye could follow him. Finding all quiet he came again. Within a few inches of my eye the pointed head of the worm changed, and the end was as if cut off square. I then saw it was a mouth. He approached the leaf, and by a strong and rapid muscular action of the rings of the whole body drew the leaf and one inch of the tender stock into his mouth, and then by a violent muscular action drew the whole stock of young and tender clover towards him, and when all the substance was sucked out he let the plant go and it (the stock) flew back to its former place. The leaf and stem were entire, but looked as though it had been boiled. I then laid a small piece of cold mutton down, and he appeared to feast both on the fat and lean, dragging them after him, as his powers of suction could not act as well as if they had been held like the clover leaf. I also find that when the male and female are together they appear as one worm of double the size.—R. P. KNIGHT, *Philadelphia*.

HONEY BEE KILLED BY ASCLEPIAS POLLEN.—I found *Bidens frondosa* in Morris County, N. J., in the summer of 1867, constantly with petals. In the same summer, in continuation of my observations on the manner of fertilization of Asclepiads, I repeatedly found honey bees entangled, or rather entrapped by the glands. I found them dead; starved to death, I suppose, or exhausted with their efforts to escape. At other times they either got free themselves or with a little help. I found them most abundantly in the neighborhood of Peekskill, N. Y., being much assisted in my search by Rev. Mr. Morris, and his brothers, of Lake Mohegan. No insect of any size was found thus entrapped, and only a very few small diptera, which I looked upon as interlopers, or accidents. The bee having the pollen mass on his leg alights on the flower, and as he draws his leg up, in reaching over to the other side, brings the blade of the pollen mass into the stigmatic cleft, where it adheres, separating from the stalk, which still remains attached to the insect's leg. This

* Communicated by the Smithsonian Institution.

stalk then catches in the groove of the gland, and draws out a new set of pollinia. Passing to a new flower (or another part of the same perhaps) the same process is renewed, and I have found strings of the glands and shafts thus attached to each other, particularly on the old flowers of *A. incarnata*. On one occasion I caught an insect, on *A. incarnata* I believe, which had drawn out the pollen of this species by means of the shaft of *A. purpurescens*. At that time I had not a set of the various pollinia to compare the two with, and I sent the specimen to that enthusiastic botanist, W. W. Denslow, who had made a set, and he verified my supposition. This incident would show that the same insect had within a short time visited more than one species of *Asclepias*. Do insects visit flowers promiscuously, or do they, as one guest, confine themselves to one species? I have watched honey bees on a bed of hyacinths and thought that the same set confined themselves to the same color. Is there any rule in the matter? My lamented friend, W. W. Denslow, was engaged with me in working up the subject of the fertilization of *Asclepiads* by insects, when death cut short his studies. I had urged him to write to you on the subject but he had points which he wished first to settle, particularly how the hair of the insect is held in the gland of the stigma.—W. H. LEGGETT, *New York*.

ANOTHER DOUBLE EGG.—A short time since I visited a family, the lady of which had broken a number of eggs to fry for breakfast a few moments before I had arrived, and in the inside of one of the eggs was a small, perfectly formed egg, about the size of a pigeon's egg, which was given to me, and which I now have. I removed the contents, consisting of albumen alone. The egg from which it was taken contained the usual contents, white and yolk.—R. L. WALKER, M. D., *Penn.*

Six cases of double eggs are noticed on page 50 (Vol. ii) of the NATURALIST.—EDS.

THE KINGFISHER IN WINTER.—I noticed this day (December 11, 1868), about noon, a kingfisher perched on a tree, making his usual wild notes, and looking for his game; below him was a small stream, a spring which does not freeze over in the coldest weather and in which fish can be seen. The day mentioned was very cold, 20° below zero. I had supposed that those birds went to the South long before this. Can they endure our Northern cold weather? Where do they keep themselves in our very cold nights?—HENRY DAVIS, *Houston County, Minn.*

A few kingfishers remain all winter in New England.—EDS.

EXTERNALLY AND INTERNALLY PARASITIC ACARI.—M. Guérin Méneville notes, in a letter to the French Academy, the sudden appearance of innumerable acari (*Tyroglyphus feculæ*) on his potatoes. In less than eight days these little arachnidans became so abundant as entirely to cover the potatoes, and form a seething mass. He is at a loss to account for their remarkable and sudden appearance.

Mr. Charles Robertson, Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University of Oxford, has lately described a form of acarus found inside pigeons, chiefly

amongst the connective tissue of the skin, the large veins near the heart, and on the surface of the pericardium. In some respects the acarus described agrees with *Sarcoptes*, but has an extraordinary maggot-like appearance. The discovery of an external parasite inside an animal, in such numbers as Mr. Robertson records, is very remarkable. Colonel Montague found such acari in the gannet, and Mr. Robertson has since found them in the pelican. It is exceedingly difficult to account for their appearance. Are they undergoing a normal phase of their existence, or have they been accidentally introduced in the cases recorded, and found the habitat a favorable one?—*Quarterly Journal of Science, London.*

ORNITHOLOGICAL. — In the September (1868) NATURALIST Mr. Kedzie gives an instance of the “breeding peculiarities” of the Golden-winged Woodpecker (*Colaptes auratus*); in which he states that he obtained thirty-three eggs from one of their nests, and calls upon any of the readers of the NATURALIST to surpass it.

In the spring of 1865, while in Maryland, I obtained twenty-two eggs from the nest of our common House Wren (*Troglodytes ædon*), and doubtless would have got more had not the nest been broken up. Mr. George Hensel, taxidermist of this city, also informs me that he once obtained twenty-eight eggs from the nest of a Kingbird (*Tyrannus Carolinensis*). Although the number of eggs obtained in the two cases mentioned are not equal to those got by Mr. Kedzie, yet considering the size of the different birds I think that I am a little ahead of him.

Last spring, while in Florida, I found the Bluebird (*Sialia Sialis*) breeding there. Can any of our ornithologists inform me whether it has ever been found breeding so far South before?—C. H. NAUMAN, Lancaster, Pa.

REGENERATION OF LIMBS. — M. Milne-Edwards has communicated to the French Academy some new results of M. Philippeaux's experiments on the subject of the regeneration of limbs. The author's early experiments made on reptiles prove that if the limbs of a newt be cut off, the scapula or ilium being left behind, the limbs will be reproduced, but that if the scapula is removed the limb is never reproduced. He has now been experimenting on fishes, and has proved that this is true. If the fin-rays of a fish be cut off they will be reproduced; but if the part which is homologous with the scapula be removed, no reproduction will take place.—*Scientific Opinion.*

THE MARYLAND MARMOT (*Arctomys monax* Gmel.), more popularly known in this locality by the common name of “Groundhog,” is still tolerably abundant in the southern districts of Lancaster County, Pa.; but I never knew they were so prolific, at least I have seen nothing on record that indicates anything like the fecundity of a female specimen captured in Drumore Township, on the 24th of April last. This subject, before she was killed, brought forth five naked cubs, and afterwards our taxidermist found that her matrix contained six more, making eleven. These young were all entirely nude—not a particle of hair on any of them—and a sort of film over their eyes. They may have been prema-

turely brought forth through the excitement incidental to capture, as these animals are usually very shy, going abroad mainly during the night. A curious fact in reference to these young marmots is, that one of them was immersed in cold water for two hours without destroying life. They were fully three inches in length, and I should judge from their size, weighed about an ounce and a half.—S. S. RATHVON, *Lancaster, Pa.*

THE SALT LAKE EPHYDRA.—In the April number of "Hardwicke's Science-Gossip," is figured an "animal from Salt Lake," which the correspondent and editor seem unable to identify. It is undoubtedly the larva of Ephydra, of which the fly and puparium have been figured in the NATURALIST, Vol. II, p. 278, and a short account given of the occurrence of other species in the salt-works in Germany, the Equality salt-works, Gallatin County, Illinois, the salt Lake Mono, California, and the coast of Labrador and Massachusetts, where it lives in salt or brackish water.—A. S. P.

THE SPIDER AND MUD-WASP.—Mr. Thomas Affleck, of Ingleside, Mississippi, in a letter to the late Dr. T. W. Harris, dated July 20th, 1848, and preserved in the Library of the Boston Society of Natural History, relates the following curious incident:—I noticed a singular incident the other day, confirming a strange fact (to me) in the insect world. A very large spider was attacked by one of the small blue mud-wasps, or dirt-daubers, not half its size, and on the ground. The spider seemed much alarmed, and managed to fend off his antagonist and escaped at a rapid pace, doubling and winding. The wasp seemed to have lost him for several seconds, but presently it circled round like a well-trained fox-hound, and on striking the trail ran it closely through all the doublings and windings of the spider, overtaking and attacking him again. This was repeated two or three times, the wasp clearly trailing the spider, as a hound would a fox. At length he succeeded in stopping the spider, when a capital fight ensued, lasting at least a minute. The spider had no chance with his enemy, who soon stung him to death, losing a leg only during the fight. After resting a few moments the wasp circled around again, evidently selecting a smooth path, along which he dragged with much difficulty his bulky prey. The moment he met with an impediment, dropping the spider, he circled round again, and invariably chose a smooth path. Where did instinct cease, and reason begin here? Were you aware that insects followed a trail, from the scent, in this way?

VARIATION OF BLUEBIRDS' EGGS.—I found on the 17th of May a nest of eggs so peculiar that I wish you to know of them. I was hunting east of here when I saw a bluebird enter a small hole in an old stump. I noted her carefully, and also recognized a male near by. When I found my hand would not enter, and that the bird would not come out, I pushed the stump over, tearing away a part, and not till then did the bird come out. I am *certain* that it was a female bluebird, but every one of the five eggs was *pure white*. I also noticed that, unlike the woodpecker's, the bottom of the cavity was well bedded with grass; strictly a bluebird's

nest. The eggs were nearly ready to hatch, and I could not save but four, poor specimens. I examined the embryos, however, carefully, and they had the bill and feet of a *Sialia*. It is a variation entirely new to me, although I have seen hundreds of bluebirds' eggs. I have no doubt whatever of its identity.

I also have another egg in my collection which is a nondescript. It is $1\frac{3}{16}$ inches long, of a very light bluish-green, sprinkled all over with grains of light brown and many other obscure specks; globular. It was in a crow-blackbird's nest, which had besides its full complement of eggs, in a small swamp near Munroe, Michigan. That was in 1867, and though I have searched many blackbirds' nests since I have seen nothing like it, nor can I find any one who has ever seen such. There was but the one. I am confident that it is a parasitic egg, though manifestly not a cow-bunting's. — ERNEST INGERSOLL, *Oberlin, Ohio*.

GEOLOGY.

NEW SPECIES OF FOSSIL HORSE IN MEXICO. — Prof. R. Owen has described the teeth belonging to an extinct horse, found in the newer Tertiary deposits of the valley of Mexico. "It is unlikely, seeing the avidity with which the Indians of the Pampas have seized and subjugated the stray descendants of the European horses, introduced by the Spanish 'Conquistadors' of South America, and the able use the nomad natives make of the multitudinous progeny of those war horses at the present day, that any such tamable equine should have been killed off or extirpated by the ancestors of the South American aborigines." Owen also doubts whether the fossil contemporaries of this horse (*Equus conversidens*), and its allies, the *Equus Tau* Owen (from the same locality), and *Equus curvidens*, etc., and also the Megatherium, Mylodon, Toxodon, Nesodon, Macrauchenia, Glyptodon, and Mastodon, were rendered extinct by human means. — *Scientific Opinion, London*.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. W. G., Newburg, N. Y. — The galls from the rose are probably those of *Cynips bicolor* Harris. They were each tenanted by the larva of a Chalcid parasite.

ERRATA.

Page 215, line 14 from below, for *arms*, read *arcus*. Page 216, line 25 from below, for *operculata*, read *opercula*; line 12 from below, read *between* November 18, and December 11; line 12 from below, for *Lindquist's*, read *Lindqvist*. Page 217, line 25 from below, for *Durir*, read *Dunér*, and for *Nordenskjöld*, read *Nordenskjöld*; line 7 from below for "it," read *the Nova Acta Regia Societatis Scientiarum Upsaliensis* (Ser. 3ta, vol. vi). Page 219, line 3 from above, for *Törnkrist* read *Törnkvist*; line 5 from above, for *Sparagmitis*, read *Sparagmitic*; line 16 from above, for *geodesical*, read *floral* or *floristical*. Page 220, line 23 from below, for *frondée*, read *trouvée*, for *Ballinoptère*, read *Balénoptère*; line 15, from below, for a *Malmö Whale*, read *Malmö' Whale*; line 10, for *last*, read *lost*; line 6, for *Fjelt*, read *Hjelt*. Page 221, line 6 from above, for *vividula*, read *viridula*.